



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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THE
MISSISSKOU STANDARD

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BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

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POETRY.

From the Village Coquette.

THE OLD MAN AND THE CHILD.

The child and the old man sat alone
In the quiet, peaceful shade,
Of the old green boughs that had richly grown
In the deep, thick forest glade.
It was a soft and pleasant sound,
That rustling of the oak;
And the gentle breeze played lightly around,
And thus the fair boy spoke:

'Dear father, what can honor be,
Of which I hear men rave—
Field, cell, and cloister, land and sea,
The temple and the grave,
It lives in all, 'tis sought in each,
'Tis never heard or seen;
Now tell me, father, I beseech,
What can this honor mean?'

'It is a name—a name my child,
It lived in other days,
When men were rude, their passions wild,
Their sport thick with the fray;
When in armour bright, the warrior-bold,
Kneled to his lady's eyes,
Beneath the abbey pavement old
That warrior's dust now lies.

'The iron hearts of that old day
Have mouldered in the grave,
And chivalry has passed away,
With knights so true and brave.
The honor which to them was life,
Thrills in no bosom now;
It only glids the gambler's strife,
Or decks the worthless vow.'

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of January 4th, 1838.

The latest and most important intelligence of the week necessarily regards our own affairs in Canada, which we are happy to say are daily assuming a new and favorable aspect so as to justify a reasonable hope that the Lower Province is about to return to its allegiance to the British Empire. Of the loyalty of the Upper province we never had any doubt. We had before taken occasion to observe, that however little may be the peculiar value of the whole colony—however little may be the profit upon a kind of Mercantile balance of account, which results to us over and above the costs of its government; without entering into figures on either side of the question, we readily admit that we are bound by public interest as well as national honor, not needlessly to abandon this colony, which is still an integral part of our Empire, and thus not set an example of impunity to traitors and traitors of a like description, about to act, we fear, near home. If our government should bring itself to abandon the civil war in Canada under any ordinary apprehension of the duration and expense of the contest, it will be equivalent to holding out a temptation to Ireland, Jamaica, to Nova Scotia, South Wales, and eventually to India herself, that the mere act of commencing a civil war, and the fact of overt acts of treason and rebellion, are speculations of certain gain and no serious risk to their promoters; that the mere attempt will ensure its success, and that a general insurrection will be immediately followed by a declaration of independence. The certain result of such a feeble and dishonorable policy would be successively to dismember the Empire of every colony which she now possesses, and instead of that noble tree, the British Monarchy and constitution which now throws its branches so as to cover and protect nearly one fourth of the habitable globe, we should be reduced to a naked trunk,—at once unfruitful and unsightly; gradually perishing and mouldering from the want of the sap which has hitherto nourished it, and affording a sad memorial to posterity how much quicker is the decay of greatness than its growth,—how much easier it is to ruin a nation than to raise it,—and how sure is the connection between the decline of public spirit, & the feeling of national honor and the certain ruin of an Empire.

The substance of the intelligence of the week upon our Canadian affairs is given best in the American papers, which have just arrived, and it is very much to the credit of the American people and Government that both of them appear to regard this contest in its proper point of view—as the mere malignant efforts of a discontented faction, and as having no just or reasonable provocation from any serious oppressions or abuse upon the part of the British Government. We have before taken occasion to answer and explain the main proposition and complaint upon which the Canadians justify their rebellion, and we think we have clearly marked out the

distinction, which, in England, would render it a criminal and unconstitutional act to apply public monies to services not meditated by the Legislature in voting them, but which under the frequent circumstances of a colonial government and under its different relations to the supreme power in the state would be in no degree contrary to either the letter or spirit of the British constitution. In England, as we have said, if the Lower branch of the Legislature, in consequence of any dispute with the House of Lords, or the Executive Government, should suspend the grant of the supplies, the King or Queen has only to dismiss her Ministers and call a new Parliament, and the mischief will probably be removed in the instant. Here, therefore, no public evil results from imperiously requiring the King or Queen and every other branch of the Legislature, to respect the constitutional privileges of the House of Commons, both to stop the supplies and withhold direct appropriations according to its own will and resolutions. But in a colonial government the circumstances are obviously very different; the authority of the Mother Country is necessarily supreme and rests upon fundamental principles—and for the sake of the common safety, the general Parliament of the Empire must have the right of appeal and control. In the resolutions which were passed in Parliament upon the motion of Lord John Russell, the British Parliament exercised this constitutional right, they directed that the public servants in Canada should be paid from the public chest, and they had a full right to do so, for the colonial government must be carried on, and the public officers could not proceed without the payment of their salaries. We have always willingly acknowledged that the resolutions of Lord John Russell reflected great credit upon the administration.

As to the facts of the intelligence, there is every appearance that the rebellion is now at an end, and that the leaders of the revolt will not be able to bring another body of men into the field. The rebellion has partly been put down by force, and has partly been extinguished from the want of fuel.—In Lower Canada the two principal Districts in which the revolt broke out have returned to their obedience to the Laws, and their Generals in despair have crossed the river and escaped into America. It appears by one of the accounts of the American papers that a Dr. Nelson, one of those troublesome and fractious miscreants, has been taken prisoner in one of the recent contests, and that another fellow who had invested himself with a commission of Captain or Major, and in that character had fought a battle with her Majesty's troops, had been recognized in the act of shipping off some of his own cattle for sale in the Montreal market, and had been seized and sent off in the same ship with his own beasts. There has been some discussion both in our own papers and in those of Canada what would be the most prudent course to adopt with respect to these undoubted traitors. We have not a moment's hesitation in recommending a due mixture of moderation and vigor—a considerate and discreet mercy tempered with judgment. No gibbetings, no shootings, no summoning drum head court-martials, the worst and most abominable of all tribunals, and never to be resorted to, except in order to prevent unnatural murders, monstrous cruelties, and nightly conflagrations. In plain words let us act towards these guilty and ungrateful traitors, as our government acted in the latter years of the French revolution towards those tried and convicted of treason in the Irish courts: let us transport without mercy to New South Wales, as many as are guilty.

We have said above, let there be no courts-martial, but if the jurors of the country cannot be trusted we must then necessarily resort to this only remaining tribunal. but let their courts have no power to pronounce the sentence of death; let them be limited to transportation. Let the courts also be better composed, and let them sit and act under the public eye, at Quebec, Montreal, or some other great town. With every due allowance for the manifest exaggeration of the party writers, who have become the historians of the Irish Rebellion in 1799, it is entirely manifest that some very abhorrent cruelty was exercised by the drum-head courts-martial at that period, and we have thus become instructed to regard all such tribunals with the same feelings which they are viewed by the British constitution. It would be absurd to excuse ourselves as not intending any disrespect towards the officers and gentlemen of the British Army; as a body we believe them to be frank, generous, and considerate; in moral & religious instruction, very far advanced and superior to the military of any other nation; and by habit and manners, and by all the ex-

amples before them of their early life, very far removed from any disposition towards cruelty and inhumanity. But these gentlemen must themselves know as well as we do, how Colonial courts-martial are generally constituted, indeed necessarily so, where regiments are scarce, and the elderly officers seldom in the council. Again, therefore, we say, if courts-martial must be resorted to, as we fear they must, let their powers be limited as to punishment, and let there be as many captains and field officers as the circumstances will admit. Above all, let them be required to sit in some principal town, and thus act under the salutary control of the public eye. One happy result at least we expect from the suppression of this rebellion; it will rid the public, and all future colonial Governors, of those intolerable pests of society, who, by incessantly disturbing the public peace, and by vexatiously opposing all the measures of government for no other purpose but to gratify their own spirit of seditious discontent, have so long impeded the welfare of the colony, and nullified the attempts of the very best Governors to promote the public happiness and satisfaction.

In one respect, that of not applying the punishment of death in any case whatever, except to punish murder, by which, of course, we do not mean death inflicted in the field, we very heartily, and very sincerely recommend moderation; but as far as respects the getting rid of the Canadian Traitors—we say, without any paraphrase, confiscate their lands and goods, away with them all to Botany Bay. As soon as the government gets the conviction let the sentence be immediately executed; let there be no nonsense about men of education, talent, misguided patriotism, &c. away with them all, and let Messrs. Hume and Roebuck have to comfort the banished patriots in Sidney Cove, or Hawkesbury River.

In conclusion, it affords us a hearty satisfaction to observe that the public voice is so unanimous upon this subject. In no public assembly whatever, in no meeting of a dozen or more Englishmen have we even heard a single voice raised in favor of this ungrateful rebellion. We except the scandalous resolutions of the Crown and Anchor meeting of Thursday week. It is so utterly un-English to desire the success of insurgents against our own country, that every one seems alike eager to avert such an ignominious suspicion from his own mind.

We copy the following from the N. York Gazette:

For the New York Gazette.

To the reflecting portion of the American population on the frontier of the Canada!

If you wish to bring republican institutions into contempt and hatred;

If you wish to destroy all faith and credit for your public securities abroad;

If you wish to see your commercial, and possibly your naval marine swept from every sea;

If you wish to see your commercial cities attacked or destroyed, or kept in continual alarm from threatened attacks along your whole sea board;

If you wish to see your frontier towns consigned to the flames;

If you wish to see your peaceful farms ravaged by war;

If you wish to see your sons slaughtered in the battle field, or returning maimed with wounds, supplanting the pittance of charity, instead of being independent yeomen.

If you wish to see the great lakes the scene of bloody combats, instead of being the high roads for peaceful emigration and for the transportation of 'the treasures of the great west';

If you wish to see the hosts of Indians whom a doubtful and cruel policy has driven from their native soil and from the graves of their fathers, desolating the western frontier, rendering life and property insecure in these fertile regions;

If you wish to burden your posterity with a debt of countless millions.

If you wish to see the tax-gatherer at your doors, levying imposts on the light of heaven and every other comfort and convenience of life.

If you wish to see a bloody revolt of the slaves in the south and the horrors of St. Domingo re-enacted;

If you wish to see the Union scattered to the winds;

If you wish to create a necessity for standing armies in time of peace to compel you to respect your own laws at the point of the bayonet;

If you wish to give a Military Chieftain the opportunity to dazzle you with Glory as Napoleon did the French Republic, and afterwards to enslave you;

If you wish to see an Alliance of Nations

formed against you, as against Napoleon as a common disturber of the peace of your Neighbours;

If, as means of bettering your present condition, you wish to try all these experiments;

Then, you will encourage or tacitly permit the violation of your own laws, as well as national honour and faith.

Then you will not oppose marauding incursions upon your neighbours. Then you will engage in a crusade to force republican institutions upon those whom you will have taught to hate them!

It is possible, in the vicissitudes of war that an equal amount of injury and suffering may be inflicted upon each antagonist. What a spectacle then, will two of the most enlightened nations on earth present to the civilized world—reeling and battered like brutal prize-fighters! What a worse than useless expenditure of vital energies!

The sentiment of loyalty to their sovereign which all right-minded Britons in every clime retain in their heart of hearts is a mystery, which it will be wise to respect. For if attacked in any portion of that great and glorious empire 'upon which the sun never sets'—the nervous system of British patriotism is instantly excited; as in the animal economy a wound inflicted on the remotest member causes pain and sympathy in the whole body; therefore, ponder well, before you enter into a war of opinion with the most powerful nation on earth; Britain has stood as the bulwark of the world against the military despotism of Napoleon, she will, if necessary, stand as the bulwark to resist a worse tyranny—the tyranny of a fierce and uncontrollable democracy; her institutions are based upon rational Liberty, founded on the wisdom of ages; she preserves a happy medium between despotism and licentiousness—honoured at home and respected abroad, her sons will perish ere one or the other shall be substituted by any Theorists for that tried system, which by the blessing of God has elevated her to the highest rank in knowledge, virtue, civilization and power, that any nation has yet attained on this earth.

FATHER LAND.

New-York, March 7th, 1838.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is well known that, after the conquest of the Province of Quebec by the brave General Wolfe, who died in the arms of victory, on the Plains of Abraham, and on the country being ceded by France to Great Britain, that the French inhabitants had the option of quitting the country or remaining as subjects of the King of England, whose mild and paternal sway is acknowledged by all, but those who boast of the substance of equal laws and free institutions, while little more is left of them than the shadow.

From a state of degradation and vassalage to that of honor and liberty—from a despotic government in which the will of the Governor was law, to the representative system which is based on the exercise of the elective franchise—from the comparatively sanguinary code of France to the superior criminal laws of England, secured to them by the Imperial Parliament in 1774, were the French Canadians, who remained in the country, elevated by the generosity & magnanimity of their conquerors. These early meliorations in their condition were accompanied and followed by others of a similar nature. They were allowed to regulate civil matters by their own laws—the permanent establishment of the Roman Catholic Religion—the continuance of the French language, with many customs and usages obnoxious and injurious to their fellow subjects of British origin even to the present period;—all which, without any intention, it must be believed, on the part of the Government but from a mistaken policy, had the natural tendency of fostering what should have been guarded against, namely, the favorite scheme of raising a French nation in a British colony.

This chimerical scheme of raising a French nation in a British colony, which lay concealed, for many years under the mask of loyalty, in the breasts of those who frequently acknowledged themselves under the deepest obligations to the generosity of England, and as often declared their attachment to the Parent State, had been so long cherished that the persons to whom concession after concession

was made by the Government, did at last really believe that they would succeed to the extent of their desires. The Government, it would seem, did not discover this secret idea of nationality, producing by slow but sure degrees the leaven of treason working in the hearts of ambitious demagogues and leaders of the French majority; no, not even through the medium of the 92 palpably seditious Resolutions; nay, the father of them, however galling it was to the loyalist, was elevated to a seat on the Bench! The adviser of a general massacre of the English inhabitants of the Province, was promoted to a seat in the Executive Council! The famous 92 were followed by others equally seditious. But, notwithstanding, the Government was not roused, till rebellion could no longer be concealed. The vessel of state was almost abandoned to the violence of the political waves which were put in motion by the spirit of revolution and disorganization. One pilot after another was tried, to bring her to a safe port, but the last came very nigh losing the vessel.

But we must limit our remarks on this sore subject. Suffice it to say that the leaders of the opposition, like spoiled children who have been criminally indulged until they become callously obstinate, would be satisfied with nothing less than a compliance with all their alleged demands, and refused to perform their duty as legislators. Had their unconstitutional demands been complied with, nothing would have remained of the Royal authority, but the name. A republican, or some other non-descript plan, would have succeeded, founded on sand, not on the rock, to the loss and ruin of the 'hated foreigners,' though lawful inheritors of the land. The two races, differing as they do in national origin, customs and usages, cannot be cordially amalgamated, as the late mournful and calamitous events which for some time have afflicted the province, and are not yet extinct, afford unequivocal testimony.

It would be painful to dwell upon those events which are a disgrace to legislators who had loyalty on their lips, but perjury and rebellion in their hearts;—a disgrace to religion; for with the casting off of their allegiance to their earthly sovereign they cast off their allegiance to the Majesty of Heaven;—and a disgrace to the laws which they had themselves helped to make, and then audaciously broke, thereby forfeiting all claim to be allowed ever to act as legislators again.

In view of what we had to lose, had the rebels succeeded in their daring attempts, it may be proper to state for the information of those most deeply interested in the welfare of the country, but more especially of the Eastern Townships, the recorded testimony of a French Canadian leader, and one of the delegates to England in 1828. He declared in his examination before the Canada Committee of the House of Commons, that 'the establishment of the English Laws as applicable to property held in the Townships on the tenure of free and common socage, would be an infringement of the rights belonging to the French Canadians, if not done by the Legislature of Lower Canada; that facilities should have been given to the French Canadians to settle in the Townships; that the means of going there should have been given to them; that a system of education according to the notions and ideas of the French Canadians should have been followed; that the desire of the French Canadians must necessarily be to keep up their own institutions and to preserve their laws in every part of the country; that the Legislature should be composed of men who would side with the mass of the people, and, in effecting this latter arrangement, that its natural effect would be to secure the means of extending the French laws, and the French Canadian system over Lower Canada.' From such a state of Canadian domination and vassalage, who would not pray, 'Good Lord, deliver us'?

But to proceed, so far as the unnatural

rebellion in this province has been crushed, so far has our excellent Constitution, or form of Government been preserved, and so far we discover cause for heartfelt gratitude to God for his signal mercy. The success which attended her Majesty's arms, whenever employed to crush rebellion and to save the lives and property of her Majesty's loyal subjects, together with the almost miraculous preservation of the constitutionalists, as well as the regular troops in various scenes of action in the District of Montreal, but specially of our people in the action which took place in this immediate vicinity, was so very conspicuous as to demand the spontaneous burst of praise to the Governor of nations from every heart at all alive to the sentiment of gratitude. On viewing the whole of the disturbances raised by the bitterest enemies of the country, there is scarcely an incident of the rebellion, in which we may not discover that Divine Providence was for the Queen, the constitution and the loyalists: and against the conspirators. Yea, so strikingly has this been the case that one of the rebel leaders is reported to have expressed himself thus after his capture. 'I never believed in a God before, but so extraordinary has been the success of the British party, and so signal the failure of ours that a supernatural power must have aided them.' An important lesson, it has been well remarked, is to be derived from the confession—namely—that atheism and infidelity are the fruitful sources of crime, and that if men believed, and were influenced by, the word of God we should see neither rebellion nor war, with their attendant train of miseries. The assertion is much strengthened by the fact that most if not all of the leaders of the rebellion in both provinces are either atheists or infidels.

If we are different from such examples of depravity and rebellion, it behoves us to be thankful. This is a cause for gratitude in addition to the protection which we have enjoyed, and may, without impropriety, be here repeated to excite our gratitude to our Almighty preserver. The premature breaking out of the rebellion in Montreal, in L'Acadie and at Longueuil and on the Richelieu: from the unusual mildness of the season, leaving the navigation open to so late a period as almost to be without a precedent, to facilitate the transport of troops and munitions of war to the spot where they were required:—the want of arms, ammunition, and military tact in the rebel leaders:—the complete defeat of the rebels at St. Charles and St. Eustache;—the opportune arrival of arms at this place to enable our hardy and venturesome volunteers to meet and chastise a desperate gang of rebels, who, in the morning of the same day passed through our village without molestation, but returned at night to be driven back in terror and confusion, leaving their slain and wounded, their arms and ammunition, and the property they had just plundered as soon as they had entered our territory, in the hands of our brave militia men;—the safety of our dwellings, wives and children—form altogether such a mass of evidence that divine providence was on our side, as must excite our gratitude to Almighty God who has done so much for us.

It does not diminish our cause of thankfulness for what the Almighty had done before, that, on the 26th February, the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, we were in possession of certain information which reached us both on Sunday and Monday of a very numerous body of rebels, intending to invade the province either through this place, or on the other side of the Bay, from the south side of the line 45. This party did come to the number, as reported, of between 600 and 1,000, but before our troops and brave militia got up to them they went back in a panic. The country was saved and not a man hurt. We have then much reason to be thankful. The rebellion is so far put down, though its fire is still ready perhaps, to be re-kindled, or its burning embers prevented from re-kindling by loyal hearts, and bristling bayonets, ready to be used in defence of all that we hold dear in the world. All these things demand our warmest gratitude to our Almighty protector. 'It is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes.' The mercies of which we are speaking are Provincial blessings; yea, they are Township blessings; they are blessings peculiarly belonging to the pious and well-disposed; to all who are loyal in deed as well as in word, and who do not only 'not resist,' but 'obey the powers that be.' All such are called upon to praise God for goodness towards us, and insensi-

ble must their hearts be if they refuse, or neglect, to do it with their best faculties. The blessings and mercies which, as a people, we have experienced, are also of individual concern, and call for individual acknowledgments. We have every one of us, added our share to the load of provincial guilt, which brought upon us the scourge of war. It therefore becomes us, every one for himself, to be humbled for our sins, and to praise the Lord so far as he has delivered us from our enemies. For, we may rest assured, that if confession and forsaking of sin do not follow, God may again and again visit us with his displeasure. For it is our spiritual benefit that He has in view by the whole of his afflictive dispensations. He chastiseth us for our profit, not for His pleasure. Let our gratitude then for past deliverances be sincere, that our 'profiting may appear unto all,' then will God be glorified, whether by our life or our death; so that we may say with the Apostle, 'whether we live, we live unto the Lord; or whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live therefore or die, we are the Lord's.' 'Happy are the people who are in such a case! yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God.'

For the Missiskoui Standard.
THE FIRE SIDE—No. 69.

The rivers run into the ocean and yet the ocean does not overflow its banks, neither do the fountains which supply the rivers fail. Summer and winter, seed time and harvest are regular to a second in their annual rotation. The sun and the moon, the planets and all the heavenly bodies, that shine in the vast expanse, regularly perform their revolutions, according to the fixed laws of their Creator, and will continue to do so, till time be no more. But the works of man are of short duration. The silk-worm soon performs her task, and then dies. She has had her short day, and so have I. You who have attended to the progress of my weekly spindle, now behold the last end of the thread. I have had great pleasure in my labors. Habit made the self-imposed task easy, and almost a necessary ingredient to my comfort.

In all that I have done, my desire was to improve both my readers and myself. Throughout the whole, I abstained from points controversial, as entirely inconsistent with my design and uninviting to my feelings. If I have not added to the information of the refined and learned, (an object which I had not the vanity of proposing to myself to accomplish) I have not, I trust, misled any of my fellow travellers to the world to come, either by erroneous doctrines, or by false representations. Knowing that there is 'a root of bitterness' in human nature, I have run my little race, without indulging myself in the language of satire, uncharitableness or invective. It was my aim to produce feelings of piety and mutual kindness in the minds of my readers. How far I have succeeded, is not for me to determine.

To those who have favoured my humble attempts with a candid, friendly attention, I now tender my best thanks. We must now part. The channel which conveyed my thoughts is closed. I have only to say that I part from my readers with regret; but in bidding them adieu, I would take the liberty of recommending to them the great importance of making the Bible their constant companion. 'Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life.' They testify of Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of sinners; and declare that there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we may be saved. 'Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.' With this exhortation given by the wise and magnificent Monarch of Israel, I take my leave of all my kind readers, trusting that they and I may have grace from 'the author and fountain of all wisdom and goodness,' so to 'number our days,' as to come to the conclusion, that 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.'

J. REID.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 10, 1838.

The publication of the STANDARD will be resumed again whenever the payments of our subscribers will warrant it. We are in hopes that that may be by the 24th instant.

In closing our labours in the good cause of our country, our Queen and our constitution, we now take the liberty of offering

our best thanks to our contemporaries who have exchanged with the Standard, for the friendly manner in which they have treated us: and also to our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions. The Missiskoui Standard has stood for three years without interruption, and we are not hopeless but it will still go on after a short intermission. We have endeavored to spread sound constitutional information without scurrility and slander; without giving way to defamation of character, and personal abuse. That we have done good, it is not for us to affirm, but we think we have.

Being in a country place, the Standard has laboured under great disadvantages. The subscription is moderate, only ten shillings. For those we send by mail we have to pay postage quarterly in advance. With those we send to subscribers we have had every week to send couriers on several routes. These two sources of expense, it is manifest, constitute a heavy drawback, and cannot be supported without prompt payments on the part of the subscribers.

We do think that the postage of Newspapers should be put on the same footing with common letters, with regard to the mode of collecting postage. The receiver should, in all cases, pay. If it is reasonable that the receiver of a letter should pay, it is much more so that the receiver of a newspaper should pay. We have sometimes to pay postage for letters which we do not want; but for newspapers we pay only for what we have invited by our subscription.

A great deal has been said on the importance and necessity of making an English colony, in fact, of this province, with regard to legislation, Laws, Tenures, and Registry Offices. We trust the constitutionalists will keep these things in view. But there is one improvement which has hitherto been overlooked by all. We here mention it before we quit the stage. The changes alluded to are for the purpose of securing the loyal subjects of the Queen from being handed over to the barbarous tyranny of the French rebels. The change which we are going to mention is for preventing our children from being educated as children of American democracy. Generally speaking, the English schools in the country are taught by American school books of all descriptions, from the Primer to the last put in the child's hands. All of them are notorious for gross abuse of our form of government and of our country. It is time to stop this absurd practice by substituting in their place English books. Recent events have proved to the world that all the English speaking people in British North America are not only loyal but monarchical. They have all made common cause with the distressed loyalists of Lower Canada, and put the foul sympathisers to shame. Let this universal feeling of loyalty be encouraged by purging the country and our schools of the doctrines of democracy. Farewell.

To the Publisher of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR,—The Standard is now about to be suspended, unless the subscribers put their mental resolutions into practical effect. They can familiarise themselves with a very satisfactory demonstration of the action of mind upon matter, by determining to pay up what they owe, then putting their hands into their pockets and giving the amount to the Printer.

At this time it may be of use to look back upon the past. When this paper was commenced there were in successful operation the most active means for perverting the minds of the people, and inducing them to become reformers, that is, traitors and rebels. In consequence of a sectional jealousy, the election of the preceding year had resulted in the return to the Assembly of William Baker, Esq. and another person of less note, but of greater notoriety. Both professed to be Constitutionalists at the time, else neither would have been elected. It so happened, however, that one had less principle than the other, and the county learned with astonishment, during the first session, that one of their representatives had put on the livery; and soon after the prerogative, they found active servants of the traitors disseminating the abominable principles of the Assembly through their formerly happy because loyal Townships. The common sewer into which these rebel doctrines were collected had emptied its filthy contents all over the County. Public and private character were alike visited with its outpourings, and the Royal authority itself was held up to contempt. Loyalists at length took the alarm, and a number of individuals united to purchase a press to advocate the royal cause,

for which their fathers had bled and suffered in the American rebellion. The Missiskoui Standard made its appearance as the upholder, within its sphere, of a kingly government, and of the constitution of the province. Its enemies and the enemies of the country were already on the ground, and strongly supported by the leaders of the House of Assembly. The recal of Lord Aylmer and the appointment of the Earl of Gosford to the head of the provincial government, left us to struggle in defence of our principles, against insult and injustice on almost every occasion offered to our race, at his hands. The robbery of the public chest was felt in Missiskoui, from the increased activity of the revolutionists. The seeming hopelessness, too, of the loyal cause artfully heightened by misrepresentation and falsehood, induced many of the wavering to call themselves by the meanest of all names—Radicals. This paper, however, maintained its ground and won its way to respect among all classes in the county, and obtained a circulation beyond it. But the character of the County was tarnished, and the finishing stroke to its reputation was aimed by the Royal Commissioners, in whose Report it was set down as favoring the demands of the Assembly. Before the publication of that report, radical meetings of an atrocious character had been permitted to be held. These meetings ought to have been put down at the beginning, by an overwhelming assembly of loyalists, for every one of them told against their reputation; but the last one held after the appearance of that report, although contemptible in numbers and respectability, was as infamous in its character as the House of Assembly itself. And yet all that time this county was as loyal as it is now, and I venture to say that there is not one more loyal in the Townships.

Then came the rebellion: and with it the opportunity for the people to demonstrate to their fellow subjects, that they were ready to support the government of the Queen and put down the rebels.

On the first breaking out of the troubles, the Hon. Robert Jones, as Colonel of the Missiskoui battalion, addressed a circular letter to the Captains under his command, desiring them to assemble their companies and ascertain what number of men were willing to volunteer. In the course of a few days, upwards of five hundred men were enrolled and returned to the Colonel, who immediately made application for arms to the Governor in Chief, through the Commander of the Forces. This letter, Lord Gosford treated as he had treated Lady Aylmer, he paid no attention to it; in fact, he had not the politeness to acknowledge its receipt.

The plot became thicker and thicker; red rebellion was now stalking over the land, and the county of Missiskoui, a narrow strip of land, pressed on the west and north west by hordes of rebels, and on the whole southern frontier threatened by gangs of 'sympathisers,' seemed doomed to plunder. It had permitted radicalism to rear its crest within its bounds; it had sent an unprincipled man to Parliament who had not scrupled to deceive his constituents by changing his politics; it had, in consequence, been recorded in the report of the G. Commission, as a semi radical county; it had afforded an asylum and a partial circulation to a radical paper, for a considerable time, the only one of that class in all the Eastern country; so notorious had this person and these things made it, that it was invited by the Six Counties, at their famous meeting, to unite with them in raising the standard of revolt; and it was now in the time of trouble doomed to reap its reward. It was looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Sir John Colborne could view it in no other light, than as a rebel county, and as such he actually did view it. Urgent representations, both by letter and in person, were made by the commander of the battalion, stating the loyalty of the people of the frontier, and their defenceless and exposed situation. To these representations the invariable answer, is understood to have been: 'your companies must first be embodied; we can give no arms except to men regularly enrolled.' This answer, I feel constrained to say, was made in order to avoid the necessity of alleging the true reason, 'the county has rendered its loyalty extremely doubtful; we cannot trust it.' The answer was evasive, because without orders from those very authorities, the officer in command of Militia, however high his rank, has not the power to raise and embody his men. All that could be done by the militia as well by the Colonel, as by the Captains and men, had been done already with willingness and promptitude;

they had volunteered, and their services had never been accepted. The honor of the county had been vindicated against the suspicions of the authorities, by the Captains but first by the Colonel whose official duty it more immediately was to do so. But all was of no avail until the engagement at Missiskoui Bay opened the eyes of those at head quarters to the truth.

If that occasion had not so opportunely occurred, this county with all its loyalty might have been to this day under the suspicions, which the want of energy among the loyalists had placed it.

In connexion with the refusal of arms on the first application gentlemen of respectability, who, knowing the true feeling of the people could not imagine that a refusal would be given, have felt disposed to throw blame, (for not making application) where, if the correspondence had been published, they would have acknowledged no blame lay; because the application had actually been made, and refused through a distrust of those into whose hands the arms were to be put. No sooner was the distrust removed, than the companies whose returns were first reported through the usual channel, were put in the general order as local volunteers and arms served out. I refer particularly to Capt. W. Baker's, May's, Kemp's, H. Baker's, and Thomas's.

Let these circumstances have proper weight with the loyalists in future, and we shall hear no more of Missiskoui allowing itself to be tricked out of its loyal fame.

I cannot conclude without expressing my conviction, that it is to the influence of your paper, that the county has been saved from destruction and the government from immense trouble and expense. Firm in this conviction I would also cherish the hope, that those who are able to assist you, will favor you with the means of continuing your labors for another year.

Your obedient servant,

A LOYALIST.

While the 'sympathy' of the Americans has altogether been in favor of Canadian rebels, it is gratifying to know that the inhabitants of every province in America who boast of British origin, have rallied round the redcross standard of their fatherland. The following Resolutions of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick must gratify every loyal man.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly.

March 9, 1838.

1st.—Resolved, That this House is duly impressed with the forcible appeal of the Constitutional Association of the City of Montreal, in Lower Canada, on behalf of the loyal inhabitants of British and Irish origin resident in that province.

2d.—That this House doth most sincerely sympathise with those loyal brethren and doth unfeignedly regret the unfortunate position in which they have been placed by a revolutionary French faction, professedly bent on the dismemberment of that valuable and important colony from the British Empire.

2d.—That the accomplishment of such a daring and wicked design would not only be destructive of the rights and interests of the British population of that province, but would also endanger that strong connexion so happily existing between the other American colonies and the Mother country; and in the opinion of this House, would be regarded as a grievous calamity by every virtuous and enlightened citizen of the neighboring republic.

4th.—That while this House doth freely admit that efficient cause may have heretofore existed to have justified an appeal to the Home Government for an enlargement of the constitutional powers of the representatives of the people of that province; yet it doth at the same time entertain the opinion that the extravagant claims made by the Assembly and so pertinaciously reiterated were such as could never have been complied with without giving up to the French dominant party the absolute control of the provincial Government and thereby inevitably inducing an entire prostration of British interest and the abandonment of the Province by British inhabitants.

5th.—That being deeply impressed with the relative importance and value of that province as an integral portion of the British American provinces, it is the opinion of this House, and one which it is called upon at this time to express, that prompt and effective means should be adopted by her Majesty's Government to reform the constitution and customs of that important province, by assimilating the laws and usages thereof to those of the neighboring colonies, and by abolishing the French language from all Legislative and Judicial proceedings.

6th.—That this House cannot venture to recommend the re-union of the Canadas without first having ascertained the views of the Legislature of the Upper Province on that important question.

7th.—That this House entertains a high sense of the inflexible loyalty which has distinguished such of the French inhabitants as have adhered to the Royal Standard through the late rebellion.

8th.—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency be pleased to transmit the foregoing resolutions to Her Majesty's Government to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

9th.—That his Honor the Speaker do transmit a copy of the above Resolutions to the Constitutional Association at Montreal.

CHAS. P. WETRENT,
Clerk of Assembly.

THE SUSPENSION ACT.

The Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, passed on the 19th February last, was published here, by authority, yesterday, the 29th of March. It will be found in this day's Gazette.

It amounts to nothing more than the suspension of the Legislative authority vested in the Crown by and with the consent of a Legislative Council and Assembly, as established by the Act of the British Parliament, 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, (1791) and placing that power, with certain restrictions, for two years and seven months, in the Governor for the time being, with the consent of a Special Council, appointed by the Crown, with the advice of the Privy Council.

The restrictions are similar to those of the Quebec Act of 1774, with regard to taxes, and further the new temporary Legislature cannot pass any act to continue after the 1st November 1840; cannot alter any part of the constitutional act, nor any act of the British Parliament, or any colonial act altering any act of the British Parliament, or appropriate any money annually for the public expenditure greater than the appropriation of 1832.

The administrative powers of the Governor are those which belong to the Crown and nothing more. He cannot be called to account in the province; but all his officers are responsible to the Law, and the Governor himself is responsible on his return to England in the courts at Westminster. He is responsible to the Ministers of the Crown, who, as well as the Governor, are liable to Parliamentary impeachment.

Our persons and property are protected by the criminal laws of England and the trial by Jury, introduced by the Quebec Act 1774, and which cannot be altered by the temporary legislative power. We have besides the Habeas Corpus Act, which it cannot touch, in fact all the laws now in force, which the Governor and every officer under the Crown are bound to administer and observe, and which they will have now no hindrance in administering (or apology for not honestly, diligently and impartially administering them,) on account of the opposition of the House of Assembly.

The terms *autocrat* and *dictator* have been applied to the new Governor, as if anything of the kind could exist under the British Government constituted as it now is. The highest power which the Governor possesses, is the proclamation of martial law; but its execution is regulated by law, and subjects the Governor to responsibilities in England, from which no power can relieve him.

Our neighbors in the United States sometimes talk of 'British tyranny,' but no tyranny or injustice can be exercised, with impunity under the British Government any where; and less, perhaps, in a colony situated as is Canada at present, than in countries nominally under a free system of government. Why there is not a member of the British Parliament who would not think himself in duty bound to bring before the Legislature and the country any apparently well founded complaint of the humblest of the peaceable subjects of the Crown in the province. Every member of the House of Commons by legislating for us, when we have no representative of our own choice, has virtually become our representative. We have 658 of them, and we will venture to say that no one of them will turn a deaf ear to any complaint which may be transmitted to him from this province.

We should be happy to think that those who talk of 'British tyranny' have the same chance of redress against injuries by mob law and assassination by members of an opposite political party. The political institutions of the United States are, in truth, demoralizing the people and laying the foundations of their ruin.

We have always been and still are friends to freedom, and the existence of a sufficient check in the hands of the people themselves against the abuses of power, as provided by the British constitution; but we detest every unauthorized act of violence, every usurpation of authority legally existing; such as those which have occurred in this province, and for a time, at least, have deprived us of the usual privileges enjoyed by British colonies.—*Queb. Gaz.*

Yesterday at noon the Queen's Light Dragoons were presented, on the Champ-de-Mars, with a splendid banner the gift of Mrs. McDonald. The troop was drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, and an appropriate speech was delivered by Mr. James Fraser, who with Mrs. McDonald, came to the ground in a stanhope. The banner represents, on one side, the red-cross flag of Britannia, and on the other, a beautiful painting of St. George and the Dragon. It is fringed with gold lace, and is equal, in point both of design and execution, to any of the splendid banners

belonging to the charitable societies in the city. Captain Jones returned a suitable reply to Mr. Fraser's energetic address, and the banner was handed, in due form, by Mrs. McDonald, to the Captain, and by him to Cornet Duff, amid the cheers of the troopers and the numerous spectators of this interesting event. We are sorry that a press of matter prevents our giving even an outline of the speeches delivered on the occasion, which we intended to have laid before our readers.—*Mont. Her.*

From the Upper Canada Gazette, Extra.

G. ARTHUR.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To all whom these presents shall come...

GREETING:
WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and well beloved Major General Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room of Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto, this Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the first year of our reign.
G. A.
By command of his Rycellency in Council.
C. A. HAGERMAN, Attorney General.
D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Government House, 26th March, 1838.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Frederick Leopold Arthur, of the 4th, or the King's Own Regiment of Foot, to be his Aid de Camp.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint John Joseph, Esquire, to be his Civil Secretary, to whom all communications on Civil matters are to be addressed.

His Excellency will transact business with persons on Civil matters, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and three o'clock.
By his Excellency's Command.
JOHN JOSEPH, Secretary.

His Excellency Sir F. B. HEAD took his departure from Upper Canada on the 23d of March.

The Court for the trial of the Traitors opened on Monday; and on two of them (Lount and Matthews) being arraigned, both pleaded guilty. The Court will sit again to-morrow.

Extract from the Act 1st VICTORIA, cap. 9, to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada, 10th February, 1838:

Provided also, that, exclusive of any such Repayment as aforesaid, no appropriation to be made by any such Law or Ordinance of the monies aforesaid in respect of the Public Service for any one year shall exceed the total amount of the sums appropriated by Law within the said Province for the Public Service thereof for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Act 2, W. 1. c. 5.—To continue Houses of Correction.

9—Beaches & Landings, Quebec.	
11—Bridge of St. Mary.	L6,000 0 0
14—Plan Missisquoi Canal.	1,000 0 0
15—Emigrant Hospital.	2,200 0 0
16—Boards of Health & Quarantine.	10,000 0 0
17—Fund for sick Emigrants.	
18—Government House at Montreal.	3,300 0 0
20—Deaf and Dumb.	759 0 0
26—Elementary Schools, about.	20,000 0 0
28—Depot at Cape Chat.	
29—Inland Ports of Entry.	
30—Encouragement of Education, about.	60,000 0 0
31—Royal Institution.	
33—Distribution of the Laws.	
34—Charitable Institutions, about.	6,000 0 0
35—Encouragement of Agriculture.	
36—Harbour of Montreal.	
37—Accidents by Fire.	
38—Census Commissioners.	
39—Repairs of Court House, Quebec.	
40—Contingent Expenses of Militia.	
41—Management of Jesuits' Estates.	
42—Militia Courts of Enquiry.	
43—Female Penitents, Montreal.	300 0 0
45—Completing the New Custom house.	1,850 0 0
47—Compensation to Dr. Tessier.	175 0 0
48—Canada Historical Documents.	300 0 0
49—Ice bridge at Quebec.	300 0 0
54—Allowance to Benjamin Spearman.	75 0 0
57—Francois Normand, debt discharged.	302 10 0
60—Extra sum for support of Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.	100 0 0
61—Certain expenses of Civil government.	
64—Civil expenditure, 1832.	58,095 0 10

The foregoing appropriations for 1832 amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. There will, therefore, be no want of the power to appropriate, but a want of means. No doubt the greatest economy will be used. Perhaps the Treasury will allow time for the payment.

LAWS WHICH EXPIRE MAY 1, 1839, IF NOT

CONTINUED,
10 & 11 Geo. 4, c. 3 Militia Act.
" " " " Registry Offices Act.
2 Wm. 4, cap. 17 Enigrant Fund.
" " " " Militia Officers qualification.
" " " " Lessors and Lessees.
3 Wm. 4, cap. 11 Protested Bills of Exchange.
" " " " Three Rivers Fire Society.
6 Wm. 4 cap. 1 Transportation of Felons.
" " " " Allowance Members.
" " " " Commissioners—Upper Canada.
" " " " 14 Regulations of Taverns.
" " " " 28 Seamen's wages.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Durham to the Electors of North Durham.
Dated London, July 8th, 1837.

'As for myself: As you have done me the honour by desire of the meeting to ask my advice, I will tell you candidly what my views are. They are what they have ever been, and are neither changed nor modified. I wish to rally as large a portion of the British people as possible around the existing institutions of the country. The Throne, Lords, Commons, and the Established Church. I do not wish to make new institutions, but to preserve & strengthen the old. Herein lies the difference between me and my opponents. Some would confine the advantage of these institutions to as small a class as possible; I would throw them open to all who had the ability to comprehend them, and the vigor to protect them. Others again would annihilate them, for the purpose of forming new ones on fanciful and untried principles. I would repeat, preserve them but increase their efficiency, and add to the number of their supporters.'

Died,
In St. Armand East, on the 7th instant, Mr. Job Chadsey, senior, in his 79th year.

For Sale,
Three new Double
Waggon.
H. M. CHANDLER.
St. Armand, 10th April 1838.

Notice.
THE public are hereby notified that I shall not be accountable for any debts that may be contracted by
LYMAN SWASER
after this date, as he has left my employment.
PAUL B. AGER.
St. Armand, April 3d, 1838.

Warning.
THE public are hereby warned against purchasing a note due on 1st Jan. last granted by Lyman Kerby, for sixteen dollars, in favor of Frederick Bouche and by him indorsed to Peleg Shepherd of whom the subscriber acquired it for a valuable consideration.
PATRICK BUTLER.
Dunham 31st March, 1838.

Lost.
A French and English Dictionary (Boyer and Deletantville's) belonging to J. M. Perres. Whoever will give information concerning it will be rewarded.
26th March 1838.

**Wainwright's
PREMIUM
Cooking-Stoves**

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.

New Goods!!
JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable
GOODS
&
Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
LEVI KEMP.
July 18th, 1837.

Buffalo Robes,
Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett
CAPS,
Fur Gloves,
Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.
JUST received and for sale by
W. SMITH.
January, 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

**Dry Goods
&
Groceries,**

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.
which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.
W. W. SMITH.
January, 1838.

**New Firm
&
New Goods.**

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Freilighsburg, from this date, under the firm of
OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the country.
OREN J. KEMP.
Freilighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

NEW GOODS.
IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of
Dry Goods,
suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

**Groceries,
Hardware &**



Crockery,
which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS
by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality.
Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.
200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st N. B. No farther credit given.
P. COWAN.
P. C.

**James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**

Blank-Book
Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationary, consisting of nearly every article called for by Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Blank-Books
of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

To Let,


FOR one or more years, CHANDLER'S HOTEL in Stanbridge East, at present occupied by Mr. Maynard.
The house is new, large and convenient, with two barns and other out houses calculated expressly for a public house and twenty five acres of land attached. Possession given immediately.
Apply to
Mrs. STEPHEN CHANDLER.
Stanbridge Upper Mills, 20th March 1837.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advocate, having resumed his Profession, has taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business intrusted to him will be punctually attended to; and all monies collected by him on account of his clients, paid over without delay.
Montreal, February 26 1838. 46-4w

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,
in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.
The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

**Commercial
HOTEL.**

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.
JOHN BAKER.
Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6lf

**NEW STORE
AND
New Firm!**

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

**Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.**
and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

**Canadian Christian Examiner & Presby-
terian Review.**
Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and characters for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Cester—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the direction of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.
The *Christian Examiner* is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper—forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

**Book-Binding
&
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.**

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.
All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

From the Miramichi Gleaner.

A New Song.

TUNE—"John Anderson my Joe."

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, your ambition it was great,
By raising a rebellion, Joe, you thought to rule the state,
But now your fame is ended Joe, for Britons are your foe,
And they've offered money for your head, Joe Papineau, my Joe.

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, when Speaker of the House,
You'd a thousand pounds a-year, Joe, to maintain you and your spouse,
But now, like an exile, Joe, you wander to and fro,
And you know not where to lay your head, Joe Papineau my Joe.

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, you see what you have done,
You raised a sad rebellion, Joe, and then you off and run,
Your splendid property is now possessed by your foe,
And your wife is broken hearted now, Joe Papineau my Joe.

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, I'm sure you knew right well,
How Britons serve all traitors Joe, whenever they rebel,
Their heads from off their bodies is severed at a blow,
And you may tremble for your fate Joe Papineau my Joe.

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, you thought to raise the States,
To war against the British, Joe, and second your debates,
But if calculating Jonathan will ere become our foe,
We will treat him as our enemy, Joe Papineau my Joe.

Joe Papineau my Joe Joe, rebellion soon will cease,
And Loyalty throughout the land, will be enjoyed in peace;
The roaring British Lion through Canada shall go,
And trample on such traitors as Joe Papineau my Joe.

From the New-York Correspondence of the Globe.

The papers from Canada state that 'the trials for high treason' are going on at Montreal. What an idea! and on this side of the Atlantic!

Well, what is there wonderful in this idea? Is it the first time that the crime of treason has been tried on this side of the Atlantic? what was Aaron Burr tried for?—*Com. Adv.*

The sentence from the Globe, here briefly commented on by the Commercial, did not escape our attention, and will not very long escape the animadversion it calls for. It is unbecoming a people so extra republican as ourselves, we suppose, to presume so far upon human rights, as to try criminals for high treason. That would be a 'political offence,' not to be touched in so enlightened a country as ours. To be sure our constitution defines and our laws prescribe the punishment for treason, but, such a thing as enforcing their provisions, are not to be thought of 'on this side of the Atlantic.' To what a sickening state of things have we come! It is anti-republican to insist upon the enforcement of republican laws! It is quite true that this erudite and considerate loco-foco, is speaking of Canada, but as we ourselves happen to be on this side of the Atlantic, the people of the United States are certainly in the category and it is to be considered therefore, according to the doctrines of the Government official, that the highest crime known in our constitution may be committed with impunity since it is so contrary to the spirit and philosophy of the age, to bring the criminal to account. The poor thief who steals a sheep or fitches a quarter of it when death converts it into mutton, must 'get out stone' in a penitentiary, or pick oakum in a county gaol; but he who plots the dismemberment of an empire must remain in it, because to disturb him in his rebellion would be an infringement of human liberty, and altogether derogatory to the dignity of modern advancement in the science of Government! This is the stuff with which all sense of rational Government is attempted to be smothered now-a-days, and that too in a paper professing to convey the opinions of the American Government. We sicken in the contemplation of such egregious Jacobinism, and it seems to us that every right minded man must sicken under it....What is to become of the world if Jack Cade is to be the Candidate for its Government? It really seems to us that he is so, and the only consolation we have in the premises, is the confidence that there is sense enough left to give an immense majority of votes against him.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We learn through the Albany Argus that the 'Rochester Democrat contradicts as a libel' the statement that Lady Head was insulted in Rochester on her recent route to this city. We know nothing about the Rochester Democrat, for we don't know that we ever saw it; but if the language of the Argus is literal from that paper, we have only to say, with all possible respect, that we throw it back upon said 'Democrat with the contempt it merits. Our statement was no 'libel.' The N. Y. Gazette does not deal in libels, & we despise as it deserves, the base charge. If the Argus has affixed that foul word by way of embellishment to the original contradiction of the Rochester paper, we call upon the Argus, as we have the right to do, to say so. If the Democrat actually used it, let the Argus tell us that. Our statement was upon the first authority, and he who calls it libellous is himself a libeller and a calumniator. Lady Head was rudely and grossly insulted at Rochester, and to deny it is to utter a falsehood, whoever may venture upon it. We know very well that the

blackguardism was perpetrated by blackguards, for none others would insult a lady under any circumstances, but it is nevertheless, a gross outrage, and one that should be spurned and execrated from one corner of the country to the other. One too, that the confidential organ of the President of the United States, were better employed in deprecating, than in copying abuse of a contemporary that had raised his voice against it. *Libel*, is it? The drawer and indorser of that vile draught upon public opinion will be held in equal contempt, until the indorser disclaims his liability. We have hitherto held the Argus in respect for its talent, and for its general fairness towards us, but our good opinion in the latter respect is withdrawn if it has too little magnanimity to do justice in this matter. *Libel*, forsooth!—*New York Gazette.*

FEMALE HEROISM AND MAGNANIMITY.

We are assured that the following extraordinary narrative is strictly accurate in all its details.

The acceptance of a most splendid villa, furnished with costly comfort, presented to an English widow lady, by a French nobleman of high distinction, in gratitude for the preservation of the child by that lady during the revolution in Paris, in 1830, had been most positively refused. Since those memorable days, every attempt had failed to discover the preserver of the child; and the only knowledge gained was, that an English widow lady, pale, exhausted, her dress much torn, and nearly drenched with blood, had, from amidst a heavy discharge of cannon, silently entered the nobleman's apartment, and, tenderly placing her little charge upon the sofa, bowed, and retired too swiftly to be traced.

A trivial circumstance a few weeks since led to the discovery of the lady's name and residence.—Upon reading the document which put her in possession of the noble gift, she remained for a few moments silent and thoughtful; then turning to the legal gentleman sent by the nobleman to witness her signature of acceptance, she addressed them in these beautiful words: 'Tell the father of the child I protected in the hour of peril, I return his offer with grateful feelings—thanks are not due to me, let them be given to that Being, who, in the moment of danger, allowed me strength of mind to encounter the bloody scene. My reward claims no other notice than the inward consciousness I feel of having only performed a christian duty; and tell him, the motto I rest upon to guide my actions, is to endeavour to do towards others as I would have wished them to have done towards me, under similar circumstances.'

A magnificent painting is in preparation, representing the awful period of the child's rescue, from an accurate sketch drawn by the officer who rode the charger stopped by her heroic courage, and who obtained an interview a few days since to entreat her permission for its execution, which has been granted, provided her name remain undivulged during her lifetime. And an eminent artist is now employed in taking her likeness.

The painting represents the lady in her widow's dress, on one knee, extricating, with her left hand, a lovely child from the dead body of its nurse, who had fallen a victim to the discharge of a musket. Her right hand firmly grasps the bridle, and arrests in its progress a powerful charger, whose fore feet trample on her dress. The mounted officer, impatient to proceed, appears withdrawing his sword from the wound he has inflicted on her arm, and from which the blood flows copiously. Near her stands a furious looking soldier, displaying on the point of his bayonet, the remnant of the widow's cap, which he has torn, when directing his arm towards the child; and in the background is seen the nobleman's carriage broken by the populace. Underneath are inscribed the simple but effective words she addressed to the officer at the time of receiving the wound—'Soldier! if you are a father, spare my arm to support this child.'

During the officer's interview with the lady, he expressed a hope that she had not suffered much pain from the wound his sword had given; when she partly uncovered her arm, and assured him that the scar she wore only reminded her of his humanity, and that she felt happy in the opportunity afforded her of thanking him for preventing the destructive weapon from inflicting severer injury. It is the intention of the nobleman to visit England with his child early in the spring, and to conduct the widow to his residence, where he intends to welcome the preserver of his child with princely splendor, and where the benevolence of this noble minded woman will be prized.—[*London Court Journal.*]

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottom.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississkoui Standard*, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11—1

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, J. Executors
S. WOOD, J. & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED,

2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C.

S. W.

V3—286f

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habits and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—
1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.

Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion, Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Portions of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—on demonstrations against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in England—of the Synod of Custer—of Presbyteries in England—of the Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The *Christian Examiner* is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. *Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.*

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded occupation to the literary information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim as offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration no farther go.' No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be published in the *Omnibus* which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The *Omnibus* will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of *Rees's Cyclopaedia*, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE:

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 10th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, by THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, by THE REV. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clabbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

